

ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. J. MORRISSEY, M.B., B.C.H., D.P.H.



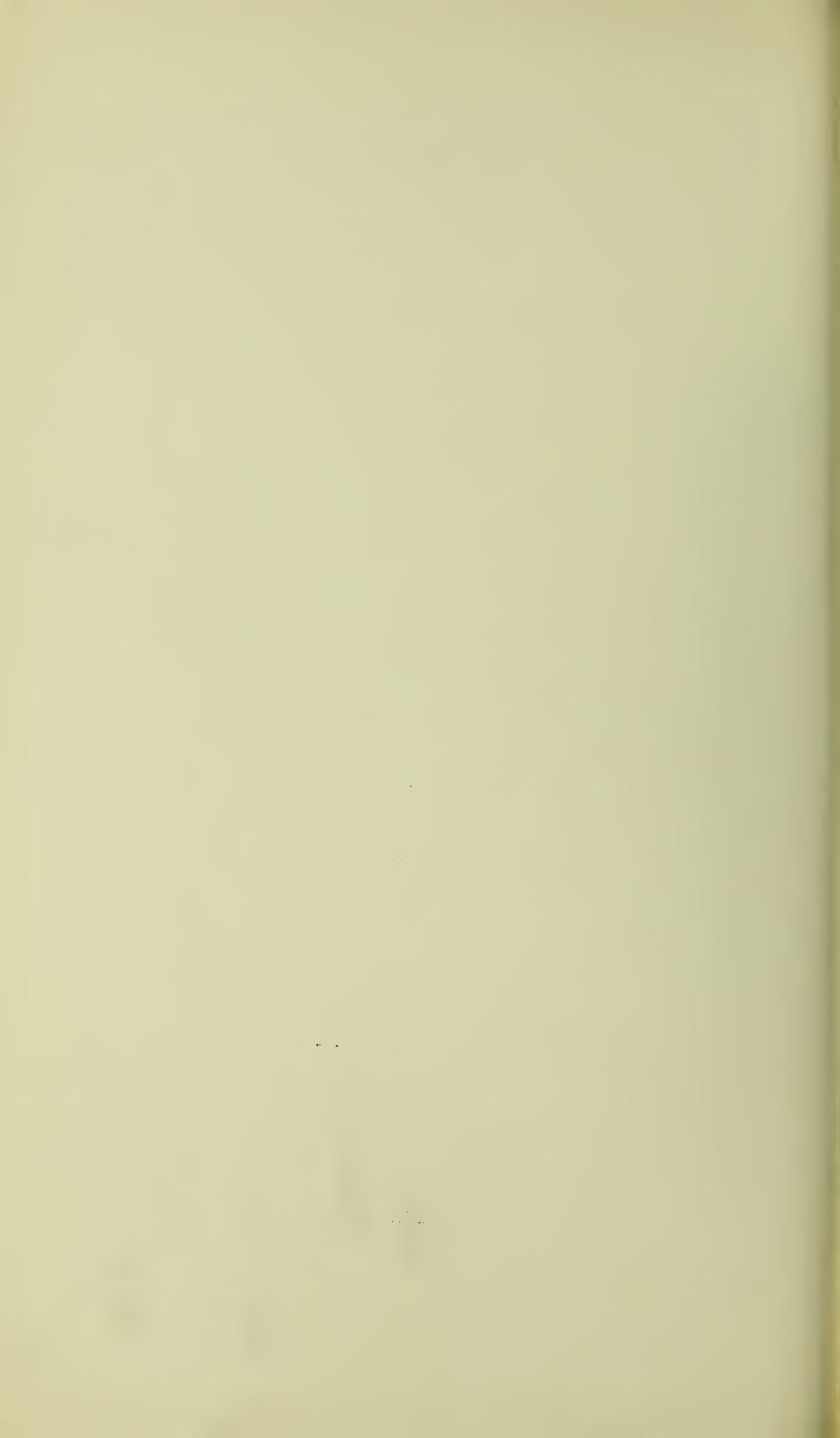
and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

S. BENTHAM, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

for the year

1961



ASHBOURNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1961

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor Mrs. D. Grimshaw

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Councillor | J. E. Adin | Councillor | D. Moore |
| " | H. McN.Callow | " | G. W. Rose |
| " | J. P. Gadsby | " | W. Spencer |
| " | A. E. Gather | " | S. Taylor |
| " | T. E. Martin | | |

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

A faint, light-colored watermark of a classical building with four columns and a triangular pediment is visible in the background.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Urban District Council of Ashbourne

Public Health Department,
Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire

2nd November, 1962

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

The Registrar General's estimate of population again rose and the mid 1961 figure stands at 5,650 as against 5,540 for mid 1960. In arriving at this figure the Registrar General has stated that account has been taken of the figures produced by the Census which was carried out in April 1961.

The figures for the number of births during the year is 51, that is 28 males and 23 females. This represents a decrease of 24 on the previous year's figures when 75 births (34 males and 41 females) were registered. The number of deaths registered during the year was 73 (37 males, 36 females) and this figure shows a slight increase (of 2) on that for the previous year. One baby under 4 weeks of age died but no still births occurred. Our birth and death rates compare very favourably with those for England and Wales as a whole.

Deaths from all forms of cancer remained at 10 and deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus fell from two to one. Heart diseases and diseases associated with the heart were once again responsible for the largest number of deaths.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during the year was 121 of which 119 were notifications of cases of measles. As usual the 5-9 year group was the most effected, 66 notifications being received in respect of children in this age group. Practically the whole of the notifications of measles were received between the end of March and the end of June, and then notifications ceased as abruptly as they had started.

I am very pleased to be able to report once again that no confirmed cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year. The poliomyelitis vaccination scheme continued to operate as previously and early in 1962 the oral vaccines became available for use.

Several cases of Diphtheria occurred in Derby during the year although none occurred in our Urban District. One suspected case, which proved to be negative on investigation, was removed from the adjoining Rural District during the year.

It is now an accepted fact that we live in an era of an ageing population. The proportion of old people increased from 4.7% of the national population in 1900 to 11.9% in 1961 and it is estimated that the percentage may reach 14.8 in about 15 years time, and that by this date there will be $7\frac{1}{4}$ million people in the country of ages of 65 and over. It has been calculated that the average expectation of life for a male is now 68 years and for a female 72 years.

The welfare of the increasing number of the elderly is the concern of a number of bodies. The County Council, the General Practitioners, the Hospitals, the National Assistance Board, voluntary bodies such as the W.V.S. and Old Peoples Clubs, all play their part in the general welfare of the old people.

The main problem of the old is, apart from health, that of loneliness and a feeling of being no longer a useful or necessary member of society. Families grow up, marry and move away and the fact of feeling rather neglected is sometimes a cause in the deterioration of some old people today. At such times, the outlook of some old people seems to be that tomorrow will do. This outlook is very often the start of deterioration in an old and lonely person which results in a neglected appearance of the home and the old person themselves and, through neglect, possibly ill-health. The Council has power to make an application to the Magistrates for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons who are aged, infirm and living in insanitary conditions and who are not capable of giving to themselves, or are not receiving from other persons, adequate care and attention but this procedure is only resorted to when all other persuasion and offers of a voluntary admission to hospital have failed. On the other hand, those old people who do make an effort to keep active are very often 'live wires' and sometimes take a leading part in the functions of the various organisations they attend.

It is not suggested that membership of an old peoples organisation alone will solve all the problems of old age. Illness, for instance, is a matter for the Doctors and Hospitals. Club membership does, however, give old people an interest in life and the weekly meetings give them something to look forward to. At these meetings and functions they meet other people of their own age and possibly with the same interests which tend to cancel out any feeling of loneliness and uselessness and help to keep an old person active both physically and mentally.

During the year the County Council instituted a Chiropody Service in parts of the County and this service commenced in the Ashbourne area in April 1961. The service is at present limited to the physically handicapped, expectant mothers and the aged. The institution of this service is to be welcomed, particularly for persons in the last category. The scope of the service has had to be limited because of the difficulty in recruiting a sufficient number of chiropodists, but in spite of this, it does mark a further step forward in the provision of a complete health service. It is hoped that the day is not too distant when the service will be extended to all members of the community.

The Public Health Inspector's Report once again reveals the very wide scope of the work which falls to be carried out by the Department, and the figures and tables presented therein again reveal that a great deal of very valuable work has been carried out during the year.

I have, once again, Lady and Gentlemen to place on record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to the General Practitioners, Health Visitors and District Nurses for their help and co-operation, to the Clerk of the Council, the Public Health Inspector and the other Chief Officers for their support and assistance and to the staff of my Department for their untiring efforts during a very busy year.

I have the honour to be,

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant.

W. J. Morrissey
Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Area of District in acres | 1,075 |
| Estimated Mid-Year Population 1961 | 5,650 |
| Estimated number of houses | 1,765 |
| Rateable Value | £70,482 |
| Product of Penny Rate | £275 |
| Rate in the pound | 21. 6 |
| Loan at 31st March, 1961 | |
| Housing | £592,103. 11. 10. |
| Water | 6,025. 17. 9. |
| General | 44,732. 18. 4. |
| Improvement | 4,501. 11. 5. |
| Grants | |
| Total | £647,363. 19. 4. |

VITAL STATISTICS

| <u>Live Births</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| Legitimate | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population | | | 9.02 |
| Comparability Factor | | | 1.03 |
| Adjusted Birth Rate | | | 9.23 |
| England and Wales Birth Rate for 1961 | | | 17.4 |

| <u>Still Births</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | - | - | - |
| Legitimate | - | - | - |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births | | | Nil |
| England and Wales Still Birth Rate for 1961 | | | 18.7 |

Total Live and Still Births

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| Legitimate | 28 | 23 | 51 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |

| <u>Deaths</u> | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | 37 | 36 | 73 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population | 12.92 |
| Comparability Factor | 0.93 |
| Adjusted Death Rate | 12.01 |
| England and Wales Death Rate for 1961 | 12.0 |

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 Year)

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | 2 | - | 2 |
| Legitimate | 2 | - | 2 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |

Infant Mortality Rates

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Total Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births | 39.21 |
| Infant Mortality Rate England and Wales for 1961 | 21.4 |
| Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births | 39.21 |
| Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births | Nil |

Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | 1 | - | 1 |
| Legitimate | 1 | - | 1 |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births | 19.69 | | |

Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week)

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | - | - | - |
| Legitimate | - | - | - |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total Live Births | Nil | | |

Perinatal Mortality (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined)

| | <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | - | - | - |
| Legitimate | - | - | - |
| Illegitimate | - | - | - |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births | Nil | | |

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths Nil

Deaths from Cancer (all forms)

| <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6 | 4 | 10 |

Deaths from Cancer, (lung and bronchus)

| <u>Males</u> | <u>Females</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | - | 1 |

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1961

The following table shows the causes of deaths registered during 1961.

| Causes of Death | Males | Females | Total |
|----------------------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Malignant neoplasm, stomach | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus | 1 | - | 1 |
| Malignant neoplasm, breast | - | 1 | 1 |
| Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Diabetes | 1 | - | 1 |
| Vascular lesions of nervous system | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| Coronary disease, angina | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Hypertension with heart disease | 2 | - | 2 |
| Other heart disease | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Other circulatory disease | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| Influenza | - | 3 | 3 |
| Pneumonia | 3 | - | 3 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | - | 1 |
| Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | - | 1 |
| Congenital malformations | 1 | - | 1 |
| Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 3 | - | 3 |
| Motor Vehicle accidents | 1 | - | 1 |
| Totals | 37 | 36 | 73 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1961 was 121 as compared with 27 in 1960.

Details of notifications received and the number removed to hospital are shown in the following table.

| Disease | Number of Cases | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | Notified | Removed to Hospital |
| Measles | 119 | - |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 121 | 1 |

Tabulated below is the age incidence of infectious diseases notified during 1961 :-

| | Under 1 Year | 1- | 2- | 3- | 4- | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-24 | 25 and Over | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|----|----|----|----|-----|-------|-------|-------------|-------|
| Measles | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 66 | 4 | - | - | 119 |
| Tuberculosis (Respiratory) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 1 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 66 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 121 |

CANCER

More and more publicity was given throughout the year to the possible connection of smoking of cigarettes and cancer of the lung, culminating in the report on the subject by the Royal College of Physicians in March 1962.

The Report of the Royal College of Physicians concludes that cigarette smoking is a cause of lung cancer and bronchitis, and that it probably contributes to the development of coronary heart disease and various other less common diseases. The general advice to those who smoke is to stop it and to those who do not, not to start. It is thought that the smoking of cigars and pipes might be undertaken, if not with impunity, with a less chance of the development of a malignant growth in the smoker's lungs. This is thought in some quarters to be related to whether the smoker inhales or not, but other schools of thought disagree with this. Recent reports have tended even to make pipe smoking suspect.

The Royal College of Physicians is of the opinion that smoking of cigarettes does cause cancer of the lung. The Tobacco Manufacturers, say that there is no proof that this is the case, and have called for more and more research into the problem. This would appear to be the only way in which the connection will be finally proved or disproved. In the meantime, every effort must be made to persuade people who smoke to give it up or at least cut down on the number of cigarettes smoked each day, and the main aim of our efforts must be directed towards the discouragement of the young people.

HEART AND CIRCULATORY DISEASES

As will be seen from the Table on page 6 of the Report heart conditions were again classed as causing the greatest number of deaths which occurred during the year.

The heart, possibly the most important organ in the human body, could be likened to a pump which sends blood through the arteries at a definite and regular pressure. At times when the body is called upon to perform tasks of effort and strain, more blood is wanted by each organ required to undertake the strain. As a result of this, the pressure of the blood in the arteries increases very quickly. When the strain is passed, the position reverts to normal. In a young person, these strains can be coped with.

The position is altered when one approaches and passes middle age. If the body is subjected to more or less permanent strain over a long period, it becomes used to working under more or less permanent strain and the pressure in the arteries does not lessen. A point must be reached when the muscles in the heart cannot function any further at such pressure and the heart is exhausted and fails, or a blood vessel may rupture or blood may clot in a blood vessel. If this happens in the arteries of the heart itself the clotting or coagulating of the blood is called coronary thrombosis. This may happen in the arteries in the brain and is then known as cerebral thrombosis.

This picture may not seem to be a very bright one but need be no reason for alarm. It has been said that a man constantly afraid of coronary thrombosis puts himself into the best condition to develop it. The real point is that people in middle age can and do manage to regulate their lives so that the strains referred to above are less likely to occur. The main rules for a person suffering from "blood pressure" for avoiding these strains is to stick to advice given by a doctor, adequate relaxation--both physical and mental--adequate exercise, sensible diet and no more than a very light intake of alcohol (if any). As with most other things in this life, the successful management of this type of complaint is a case of moderation in all things.

TUBERCULOSIS

During 1961 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and there were no deaths from the disease during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The two schemes in operation, that is the scheme administered by the Chest Physician on the one hand and the County Council Scheme on the other, continued to operate throughout the year. The Scheme administered by the Chest Physicians is limited to children who have been in contact with cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the County Council Scheme is for school children of the age of 13 years and upwards.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

No cases of Diphtheria has been notified in this district for a number of years and no case occurred during the year under review.

I am indebted to Dr.J.B.S. Morgan, the County Medical Officer, who has kindly supplied the following details regarding Diphtheria Immunisations carried out during the year in this district.

Record cards received during the year in respect of children immunised during that year.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|----|
| Primary Immunisation | - | 62 |
| Booster Injections | - | 42 |

Further cases of Diphtheria occurred in Derby during the year and this once again re-inforces the fact that the only way in which to rid ourselves of Diphtheria is by immunisation. The Scheme begun in 1940, met with a gradual diminution of numbers receiving immunisation after the war. Diphtheria still remains a very serious illness and it seems that a large section of the members of the public think that there is no longer a great deal of danger from this disease. This may be true in part. It is only by immunisation that the figures of cases of Diphtheria and deaths from the disease have dropped but in the past few years the numbers over the country as a whole have shown an upward trend. 192 cases were notified in 1957 and 291 were notified in 1959. The percentage of children under 15 years who have been immunised throughout the whole country is thought to be in the region of 50% and it is considered that at least 75% of the children born each year should be immunised if the disease is to be kept in a dormant state.

Most primary immunisations are carried out by the General Practitioners, and immunisation is also available at the School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres. The School Doctors give 'booster' doses at the schools and also primary immunisations to those children whose parents failed to have it done during infancy. The General Practitioners can also give primary and 'booster' doses to older children.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

I am most happy to report, once again, that the district remained free from poliomyelitis during the year.

During the year the experiments on the Sabin 'live' oral vaccine were completed and at that stage the intention was to use the live vaccine to supplement the killed vaccine given by injection which was then intended to remain as the main method of giving protection. The outbreak of poliomyelitis in Hull, however proved to be an excellent testing ground for the oral vaccine, when it was considered essential, in order to arrest the progress of the disease, to vaccinate a large number of persons at speed. In October 1961, the Minister announced that the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis had recommended that the Sabin vaccine could be used both safely and effectively for primary vaccinations, but that, pending further study, the Sabin vaccine should not be used to complete a course of vaccination started with Salk vaccine. While stocks of the Salk vaccine last they are available for primary vaccinations where the doctor prefers it to the Sabin vaccine. A circular received from the Minister early in 1962 states that the Sabin vaccine is being made available for the vaccination of persons in the so called 'priority groups' that is, those persons over six months and under 40 years of age. The Committee advised that all other members of the household who have not been vaccinated previously and who are in the 'priority groups' should be encouraged to accept oral vaccine on the same occasion. The Minister goes on to say that the oral vaccine now being introduced for routine vaccination against poliomyelitis contains living attenuated poliomyelitis viruses of types 1, 2 and 3. It has been prepared in this country from the Sabin strains and is offered in such strength that the human dose is contained in 3 drops. All vaccine is tested for safety by the Medical Research Council before being released. The recommended course of this vaccine consists of three doses, each of 3 drops given at intervals of four to eight weeks and the vaccine can be administered on a lump of sugar or in syrup.

The decision to use the live oral vaccine is to be welcomed as the protection which it confers is of a wider nature than that given by the killed vaccine. The killed viruses merely re-awaken the production of antibodies and thus limit the spread of poliomyelitis within the body of the person who has been vaccinated. The oral vaccine, however as well as protecting the individual, prevents him from becoming a carrier by establishing viruses in the intestines. It has been said that if these oral vaccines were used on a large enough scale they could virtually extirpate poliomyelitis.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Arrangements for immunisation against these two complaints is available through the Derbyshire County Council and the same arrangements remained in force throughout the year. Injections are given at the County Council Clinic or by the General Practitioners and 'booster' doses are given after the recommended interval has elapsed.

WELFARE SERVICES

Ante-Natal Clinic

St. Oswald's Hospital, Ashbourne - Thursday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.
Telephone Ashbourne 681.

Infant Welfare Clinic

Empire Social Centre, Ashbourne. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Welfare Foods Distribution Centres

4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Tuesday and Thursday 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.
and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Clinic - Empire Social Centre, Ashbourne. Wednesday 1.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Dental Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - By Appointment.

Eye Clinic

County Council Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby. 1st, 3rd and 4th Mondays p.m.
and 2nd and 5th Mondays a.m. Telephone Derby 45934.

Minor Ailment Clinic

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne - 2nd and 4th Wednesday a.m. Doctor present.

Orthopaedic Clinic

County Council Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby. Thursday 9 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
and 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Speech Therapy Clinic

County Council Clinic, Cathedral, Derby. By Appointment.
4 Town Hall Yard, Ashbourne - Unstaffed at present.

Child Guidance Clinic

County Council Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby - By Appointment.

Chest Clinic

93 Green Lane, Derby - Wednesday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
Friday 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon; 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
(Contacts only, no letter needed). Telephone Derby 40366.

Chiropody

"St. Oswald's", Ashbourne. 1st and 3rd Mondays a.m. - By Appointment.

Yellow Fever

Vaccination against Yellow Fever is available each Monday morning at the
County Council Clinic, Cathedral Road, Derby. Telephone Derby 45934.

Ambulance Service

The responsibility for the provision of an Ambulance Service under
Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, rests with the Derbyshire
County Council, as the Local Health Authority.

The Ambulance Station at Ashbourne is situated in Green Road and is
manned from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. whilst the period 7 p.m. to 8 a.m. is covered
by personnel on stand-by duty; additional cover is afforded by the Main Station
at Mickleover which is manned throughout the 24 hours. The establishment of
the Ashbourne Ambulance Station is 1 Superintendent, 1 Senior Driver and
5 Driver/Attendants.

Welfare of Aged and Handicapped Persons

Miss M.G. Everill, Compton Offices, Ashbourne - Friday 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Divisional Headquarters - 2 Wilson Street, Derby. Telephone Derby 43278.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Cases of infectious disease occurring in the district may be removed to the Derwent Hospital, Derby.

Cases of Tuberculosis requiring admission to hospital are referred to the Chest Physician, Chest Centre, Green Lane, Derby (Telephone Derby 47866), and may be admitted to the Derwent Hospital, Draycott Hospital or to Walton Sanatorium, Chesterfield.

All admissions and discharges of cases of infectious disease, including Tuberculosis, are notified to the District Medical Officer of Health.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

All Bacteriological Examinations in connection with milk, water, food supplies and infectious disease are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory (Medical Research Council) 121a Osmaston Road, Derby, (Telephone Number Derby 45597).

Specimens taken by Medical Practitioners are forwarded direct to the Laboratory, and the results are not communicated to this department except when a positive result leads to notification under the Infectious Diseases Regulations.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Compton Offices,
Ashbourne,
Derbyshire.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Ashbourne Urban District Council

2nd November, 1962.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my sixth Annual Report.

During the year nine houses comprising the Council's first post-war Clearance Area were demolished. In addition, four individual unfit houses were demolished, and a further four houses closed. Only twenty-one houses of the seventy-six included in the Council's Slum Clearance Programme were occupied at the end of the year, and a re-appraisal of the position will be necessary when the present programme is completed.

A disappointingly low number of applications for improvement grants was received. It would seem that if many of the older type houses, capable of reconditioning are to be "saved" some form of compulsion may become necessary as this problem is a national one.

For the first time I am able to record that there was no incidence of tuberculosis in cattle. When one recalls that only five years ago the incidence was as high as 10% amongst young animals slaughtered in this district the success of the bovine eradication scheme can be appreciated. The incidence of Cysticercosis Bovis increased slightly on the previous year, and it would seem that this parasite will present a public health hazard for some years to come. The quality of the meat slaughtered in the district remained at a very high standard.

Improvements at three of the four slaughterhouses were completed during the year, and the fourth slaughterhouse was closed. The present slaughterhouse facilities are quite adequate to meet the needs of the District.

I have pleasure in thanking the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their support, and the Clerk of the Council and Medical Officer Officer of Health for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
Stanley Bentham
Public Health Inspector



SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS MADE DURING 1961

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------|
| Accumulations and Deposits | 13 |
| Bakehouses | 7 |
| Butchers' Shops | 11 |
| Cafes and Restaurants | 17 |
| Cinemas etc. | 3 |
| Dairies | 1 |
| Drain Obstructions | 21 |
| Drain Tests and Inspections | 83 |
| Dustbins | 43 |
| Factories - Mechanical | 26 |
| - Non Mechanical | 2 |
| Fairs etc. | 1 |
| Fish Shops | 5 |
| Fish Frying Premises | 8 |
| Food Premises (Other than those listed) | 61 |
| Hotels and Licensed Premises | 3 |
| Housing - Defects | 69 |
| - Improvement Grants | 41 |
| - Nuisances | 25 |
| - Unfit Houses | 112 |
| Ice Cream - Premises | 7 |
| Keeping of Animals | 5 |
| Meat Inspection | 507 |
| Noise Nuisances | 8 |
| Offices and Workplaces | 4 |
| Rent Act | 5 |
| Rodent Control | 51 |
| Sampling - Milk | 7 |
| - Other Foods | 2 |
| Schools | 1 |
| Shops Act | 5 |
| Slaughterhouses - Inspection | 55 |
| Smoke Nuisances | 12 |
| Tents, Vans and Sheds | 2 |
| Unsound Food | 16 |
| Verminous and Dirty Premises | 2 |
| Watercourses Ditches etc. | 14 |
| Miscellaneous, Interviews etc. | 111 |
| Council House Repairs etc. | 160 |
| Housing Tenancies | 23 |
| Markets | 9 |
| Petroleum Regulations | 30 |
| Public Conveniences | 36 |
| Refuse Collection | 15 |
| Refuse Disposal | 63 |
| Salvage | 37 |
| Sewage Disposal | 20 |
| Water Supply | 1 |
| Total | <u>1,760</u> |

DWELLING HOUSE REPAIRS

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1961
Public Health Act, 1936

| | |
|-------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of Informal Notices served | 20 |
| Number of Informal Notices complied with | 22 |
| Number of Statutory Notices served | - |
| Number of Statutory Notices complied with | - |

All complaints were investigated and informal notices sent to the owners when necessary. It was not found necessary to resort to statutory action in any case, owners complying fairly quickly with informal notices.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A combined total of nine applications was received compared with ten in 1960.

Grants were approved in each case classified as follows. Comparative figures for 1960 are shown in brackets.

Discretionary Grants

| <u>Applications from Owner/Occupiers</u> | <u>Applications from Landlords</u> | <u>Total Grants Approved</u> |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4 (1) | 1 (3) | £1,221 (£1,186) |

Standard Grants

| <u>Applications from Owner/Occupier</u> | <u>Applications from Landlords</u> | <u>Total Grants Approved</u> |
|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 (6) | 2 (-) | £371 (£424) |

SLUM CLEARANCE

Individual Unfit Houses dealt with during 1961

| | <u>Houses Demolished</u> | <u>Displaced Persons</u> | <u>during year</u> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <u>Families</u> | |
| A. Houses Demolished | | | |
| In Clearance Areas | 9 | - | - |
| Houses unfit for human habitation | - | 3 | 1 |
| Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc. | - | - | - |
| Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 | - | - | - |
| Not in Clearance Areas | | | |
| As a result of informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health | - | - | - |
| Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts. | - | - | - |
| Unfit Houses included in Unfitness Orders. | - | - | - |
| B. Unfit Houses Closed | <u>Number</u> | | |
| Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 | - | - | - |
| Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 | - | - | - |

SLUM CLEARANCE (Continued)

One house was added to the Slum Clearance List during the year and the position reached by the end of the year is summarised below :-

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Individual Houses Demolished | 15 |
| Houses demolished under Compulsory Purchase Order | 9 |
| Individual houses awaiting demolition | 2 |
| Houses Closed | 27 |
| Houses made fit where undertakings accepted | 2 |
| Houses remaining to be dealt with and still occupied . . | 21 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 76 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Number of families re-housed by the Council | 33 |
| | <hr/> |

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair or other Certificates during the year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no caravans used for human habitation in the district and no applications were received for licences under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

FOOD PREMISES

As a result of informal action various improvements were carried out at a number of food premises.

The number of food premises in the district is as follows :-

| | |
|---------------------|-------|
| Bakehouses | 7 |
| Butchers | 10 |
| Cafes | 7 |
| Canteens | 6 |
| Confectioners | 16 |
| Fishmongers | 2 |
| Food Factory | 1 |
| Fried Fish Premises | 3 |
| Greengrocers | 7 |
| Grocers | 20 |
| Licences Premises | 19 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 98 |

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 16

| | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Number of premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream | 1 |
| Number of premises registered for the sale only of ice-cream | 34 |
| Number of premises registered for the manufacture of preserved foods | 16 |

Two new registrations for the sale of ice-cream were made during the year.

MILK SAMPLING

Samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory as follows :-

| <u>Tuberculin Tested Milk</u> | <u>Tuberculin Tested/Pasteurised Milk</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 5 | - |

In addition eight cleansed milk bottles were submitted to the Laboratory, satisfactory reports being received on all bottles.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

One ice cream sample was taken from the sole producer/retailer in the district; being graded Grade IV.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

On the 1st July, 1961 the Construction Regulations came into force in the District, this date having been appointed by the Ministry. Three Slaughterhouses were brought up to the required standards, but the owner of the fourth Slaughterhouse did not comply with the requirements and this slaughterhouse was closed on the 30th June. Two butchers who had used this slaughterhouse were accommodated at other slaughterhouses in the district.

SLAUGHTERMEN

Fourteen slaughtermen were licenced under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-54.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcasses and Offal inspected
condemned in whole or in part

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|--------|-----------------------|-------|
| Number killed | 560 | - | 1 | 1397 | 600 |
| Number Inspected | 560 | - | 1 | 1397 | 600 |
| <u>All Diseases except</u> <u>Tuberculosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 32 | - | - | - | 4 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci | 5.71% | - | - | - | 0.67% |
| <u>Tuberculosis only</u> | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | - | - | - | - | 7 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis | -- | - | -- | - | 1.17% |
| <u>Cysticercosis</u> | | | | | |
| Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Generalised and totally condemned | - | - | - | - | - |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci | 0.54% | - | - | - | - |

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs)

| | <u>Beef</u> | <u>Veal</u> | <u>Mutton</u> | <u>Pork</u> |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Tuberculosis | - | - | - | 248 |
| Parasites & Cysts | 217 | - | - | - |
| Degeneration | 12 | - | - | 12 |
| Injury | 10 | - | - | 50 |
| Bacillary Necrosis | 12 | - | - | - |
| Pericarditis | - | - | - | 5 |
| Pleurisy | 10 | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | - | - | - | 8 |
| Abscesses | 209 | - | - | - |
| Cirrhosis | 12 | - | - | - |
| Total | 482 | - | - | 323 |

ANALYSIS OF CONDEMNED MEAT (in lbs) Continued

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered - | | |
| all diseases | | 0.86 lbs. |
| (1960) | - | 2.14 lbs.) |

| | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| The average amount condemned per beast slaughtered - | | |
| Tuberculosis only | | - |
| (1960) | - | 1.15 lbs.) |

FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1961

| | Cwt. | lbs. | ozs. |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| Tinned Corned Beef | | 30 | - |
| Tinned Cooked Ham | 2 | 45 | - |
| Three Pigs Plucks | | 13 | - |
| Totals | 2 | 88 | - |

In addition to the above 43 packets of mallow creams and 39 lbs coconut mallows were condemned on voluntary surrender being suspected of containing food poisoning organisms.

FOOD SAMPLING

The 'Food and Drugs Authority' is the Derbyshire County Council and the County Analyst R.W. Sutton, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.C.S., has kindly supplied the following report on samples taken in the Urban District :-

"In this area 27 samples including 8 milks were taken under the Act during the year 1961.

One sample of T.T. Milk was somewhat deficient in fat and the Vendor was cautioned.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory."

WATER SUPPLY

On the 1st April 1961 the Council's water undertaking was taken over by the South Derbyshire Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Satisfactory reports were received on two samples of sewage effluent taken from the outfall of the Council's Sewage Disposal Works by the Trent River Board.

LEGISLATION

No local Acts or Byelaws relating to Public Health came into force during the year.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1948

Inspections of Factories

| <u>Premises</u> | <u>No. on Register</u> | <u>No. of Inspections</u> | <u>Written Notices</u> | <u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities | 18 | 2 | - | - |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 47 | 26 | 4 | - |
| (iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority | 10 | 7 | - | - |
| Total | 75 | 35 | 4 | - |

| <u>Particulars</u> (1) | <u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u> Referred | | | | <u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u> (6) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | <u>Found</u> (2) | <u>Remedied</u> (3) | <u>To H.M. Inspector</u> (4) | <u>By H.M. Inspector</u> (5) | |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Overcrowding (S.2) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) | | | | | |
| (a) Insufficient | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective | 3 | 3 | - | 3 | - |
| (c) Not separate for sexes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 4 | 4 | - | 3 | - |

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1958 Continued. . .

OUTWORK

| Section 110 | | | Section 111 | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Nature of Work (1) | No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section (110(1)(c)) (2) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3) | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4) | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5) | Notices served (6) | Prosecution (7) |
| Wearing apparel etc., Cleaning and Washing | 99 | - | - | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 99 | - | - | - | - | - |

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly collection of refuse was maintained throughout the year, all refuse being tipped into a disused copper mine at Snelston, rented by the Council. Negotiations were commenced to obtain alternative tipping facilities by the end of the year.

Agreements have been reached with the Ashbourne Rural District Council for the Council to tip at the Clifton Tip commencing on the 1st January, 1962.

SALVAGE

Waste Paper

A weekly collection was made from business premises, 51 tons 16 cwts being baled and sold for £358. 1. 6d.

Scrap Metals etc.

The following scrap metals, etc., were salvaged and sold during the year:-

| | Tons | cwts | qtrs | lbs | £. s. d. |
|--------------|------|------|------|-----|-----------|
| Scrap Iron | 6 | 2 | 3 | - | 66. - 6 |
| Scrap Brass | | | 1 | 12 | 1. 12. 2 |
| Scrap Copper | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 28. 2. 10 |
| Scrap Lead | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3. 7. 0. |
| Total | | | | | £99. 2. 6 |

RODENT CONTROL

| | <u>TYPE OF PROPERTY</u> | | | | <u>(5)</u> Agricultural |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | <u>(1)</u> Local Authority | <u>(2)</u> Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) | <u>(3)</u> All Other (including Business Premises) | <u>(4)</u> Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3) | |
| Investigations and treatments carried out. | | | | | |
| No. of properties in Local Authority's District | 10 | 1,779 | 473 | 2,262 | 8 |
| No. of properties inspected as a result of : | | | | | |
| (a) Notification | - | - | 3 | 3 | - |
| (b) Survey under Act | 10 | 50 | 6 | 66 | - |
| (c) Otherwise (when visited primarily for some other purpose.) | - | - | 51 | 51 | - |
| Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by : | | | | | |
| (a) Rats (Major (Minor | 4 2 | - 19 | - 3 | 4 24 | - - |
| (b) Mice (Major (Minor | - - | - 7 | - - | - 7 | - - |
| Number of infested properties treated | 6 | 26 | 3 | 35 | - |

In addition to the treatments included in the above table one test bait and two poison bait treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year. Sewers in the centre of the town were found to be lightly infested.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

Number of Licences issued 22

Total quantity of petrol covered by Licences 29,850 gallons.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Public Conveniences are maintained by the Council at Union Street, Omnibus Station, in the War Memorial Gardens and at the Cemetery.

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|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| Scrap Iron | 6 | 2 | 3 | - | 66. | 0. | 6. |
| " Brass | | | 1 | 12 | 1. | 12. | 2. |
| " Copper | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 28. | 2. | 10. |
| " Lead | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3. | 7. | 0. |
| | | | | Total | £99. | 2. | 6. |

